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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/537,156	05/31/2005	Yuichiro Miyamae	2005-0835A	1453
513 WENDEROTH	7590 08/28/2007 I, LIND & PONACK, L.L.	EXAMINER		
2033 K STREE	•	PERRY, ANTHONY T		
SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20006-1021			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2879	-
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			08/28/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/537,156	MIYAMAE ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Anthony T. Perry	2879			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICAT 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply b vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS f cause the application to become ABANDO	ON. e timely filed rom the mailing date of this communication. DNED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status	•				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>14 May 2007</u> .					
<u>'</u>	, _				
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11	, 453 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of Claims					
4) Claim(s) 1-4 is/are pending in the application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray	vn from consideration.				
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.	v				
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-4</u> is/are rejected. 7)□ Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8) Claim(s) israte objected to:	r election requirement				
5/ <u></u>		·			
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	•				
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	•	• •			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.					
•					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).					
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of: 1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.					
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No					
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage					
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.					
	·				
Attachment(s)	-	•			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summ				
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date Notice of Informal Patent Application					
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6) Other:					

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DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 3-4 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-2 of U.S. Patent No. 7,261,917. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other for the following reasons:

U.S. Application	US 7,261,917	Reasons for rejection under obviousness-type double patenting
SN 10/537156		·
Claim 3	Claim 1	Claim 1 of US 7,261,917, recites all of the limitations except for the atmosphere at which the firing process takes place. Such firing of phosphors typically takes place in air. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to perform the firing process in air which meets the limitations of claim 3 of the current application.
Claim 4	Claim 2	Claim 2 of US 7,261,917, recites all of the limitations except for the atmosphere at which the firing process takes place. Such firing of phosphors typically takes place in air. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to perform the firing process in air which meets the limitations of claim 3 of the current application.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kawamura et al. (JP 2003-183650).

Regarding claim 1, Kawamura teaches a plasma display device including a plasma display panel in which a plurality of discharge cells are arranged, and a phosphor layer in color corresponding to each discharge cell is disposed, and the phosphor layer emits light by being excited by ultraviolet light, wherein the phosphor layer has a green phosphor layer including Zn₂SiO₄:Mn; and the green phosphor made of Zn₂SiO₄:Mn has an element ratio of zinc (Zn) to silicon (Si) of 2/1, which is a stoichiometric ratio at a proximity of a surface thereof and wherein the green phosphor has an even density extending from the surface to an inside of the green phosphor (for example, see the abstract).

Regarding claim 2, Nishimura teaches a plasma display device including a plasma display panel in which a plurality of discharge Cells are arranged, a phosphor layer in a color corresponding to each discharge cell is disposed, and the phosphor layer emits light by being excited by ultraviolet light, wherein the phosphor layer has a green phosphor layer including Zn₂SiO₄:Mn; and the green phosphor made of Zn₂SiO₄:Mn has an element ratio of zinc (Zn) to silicon (Si) equal to a stoichiometric ratio (2:1) at a proximity of a surface thereof, and wherein the green phosphor has an even density extending from the surface to an inside of the green phoshor and is positively charged or zero-charged (for example, see the abstract).

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Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to *Anthony Perry* whose telephone number is **(571) 272-2459**. The examiner can normally be reached between the hours of 9:00AM to 5:30PM Monday thru Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nimesh Patel, can be reached on (571) 272-2457. **The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 872-9306.**

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toII-free).

/Anthony Perry/

Anthony Perry Patent Examiner Art Unit 2879 August 20, 2007

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